



BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1868.

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THE CLEANER.

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.
BY JULIAN A. SELBY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.Office on Main street, a few doors above
Taylor (or Camden) street.TERMS—IN ADVANCE.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

A FEW WORDS TO THE LADIES.

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, complain of a tired, listless feeling, or complete exhaustion, on arising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household. Her cares are numerous, and the mental as well as physical powers are frequently called into requisition. She often finds her slightest occupation a weary task and a source of burden, while at the same time she has no regular disease. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if resorted to at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying lassitude. The effects of this potent agent are soon seen in the rosy cheek and elastic step of the head of the family, as with restored health and renewed spirits she takes her accustomed place in the family circle. If this friend in need be regularly used, those depressing symptoms will never be complained of, and not only would lassitude not be experienced, but many diseases following its advent be avoided. As a MEDICAL AGENT, it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the Bitters attest its virtues and commend it to use.

June 9 1868.

"MANHOOD."—Another New Medical Pamphlet from the pen of Dr. Curtis. The Medical Times says of this work: "This valuable treatise on the cause and cure of premature decline shows how health is impaired through secret abuses of youth and manhood, and how easily regained. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, the cause and effects of nervous debility, and the remedies therefor." A pocket edition of the above will be forwarded on receipt of six stamps, by addressing Doctor Curtis, No. 139 F street, Washington, D. C.

May 27 1868.

The State Central Executive Committee suggest to Democratic clubs the following simple form of constitution:

In order to aid in restoring Constitutional liberty to the people and States of the United States, we, the undersigned residents of _____, do hereby form ourselves into an organization, to be known as the Democratic Club of _____, and that in connection with the cardinal principles of the National Democracy, "we recognize the colored population of the State as an integral element of the body politic, and as such in person and property entitled to a full and equal protection, under the State Constitution and laws, and that, as citizens of South Carolina, we declare our willingness, when we have the power, to grant them, under proper qualifications as to property and intelligence, the right of suffrage."

ARTICLE 1.—The officers of this association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, and one Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected semi-annually.

ARTICLE 2.—The club will assemble at the call of the President, and at such stated times as may be agreed upon. Ten members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE 3.—Any male resident of _____ may become a member of this association upon signing this Constitution and agreeing to act with the club in the support of _____ men and measures of the Democratic party in District, State, municipal and national matters.

"Municipal" to be left out in country clubs. The Committee renew their recommendation that the different clubs in each District form a central organization, which organization shall report its officers and strength forthwith to this committee, and then once every month thereafter send in a monthly report. The Committee send their greetings to the country, and are pleased to report that the movement they represent is flourishing. Respectfully,

WADE HAMPTON,
J. P. THOMAS,
F. W. McMASTER,
JOSEPH DAN. POPE,
S. McGOWAN,
W. M. SHANNON,
S. P. HAMILTON.
Committee.

Old Newspapers
FOR SALE at the
PHOENIX OFFICE.

FISHER & LOWRANCE.



COLUMBIA, S. C.

BILLIARDS.

IN compliance with the request of many lovers of the game, my SALOON has been RE-OPENED.

A BAR is connected with the Saloon, at which Seeger's UNADULTERATED LAGER BEER can always be obtained; also, WINES, BRANDIES, etc. G. DIERCKS.

A RARE CHANCE.

A YOUNG LAWYER will find RICE'S and CONNER'S LAW DIGESTS, and the STATUTES AT LARGE; also, RICE on BANKRUPTCY, JAMES on BANKRUPTCY, at

DUFFIE & CHAPMAN'S
Bookstore, Davis' Building.
April 22

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. C. E. REED has just received a splendid assortment of DRESS TRIMMINGS. Also, a fresh supply of MILLINERY GOODS, of all descriptions, at wholesale and retail. French Corsets, Zephyr Worsteds Hair Braids, Curles, etc., which will be sold very low.

ALSO,
DRESS-MAKING in all branches, warranted to give satisfaction.
Main street, over R. C. Anderson's clothing store. April 22 3mo

FURNITURE.

HAVING just received, in addition to my former stock of the above, I offer, at low prices, a variety of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, SIDE-BOARDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, PATENT IRON BEDSTEADS, PATENT COYS, PATENT SPRING BEDS, SAFES, and other articles too numerous to mention. FURNITURE and MATTRESSES MADE TO ORDER. Particular attention given to REPAIRING, PACKING and JOBBING.

JEROME FAGAN,
Washington street,
April 28 Opposite Masonic Hall.

New No. 1 Mackerel.
50 KITS No. 1 Bay MACKEREL
20 whole and half barrels No. 1
Bay Mackerel, for sale by
May 1 E. & G. D. HOPE.

JEWELRY.

WATCHES and JEWELRY RE-PAIRED by an experienced and expeditious workman.
May 1 G. DIERCKS.

Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs,
Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

THE undersigned, Lessees of this old and well known WATERING PLACE, announce that, encouraged by the liberal patronage received last season, they have largely added to their accommodations, in comfort and in appearance, and are prepared to entertain 1,500 guests.

THE BATHING ACCOMMODATIONS are in fine order. HOT and WARM SULPHUR BATHS, so eminently efficacious in many cases, are at the command of visitors at all hours. In addition to other amusements, they have provided a new and elegant BOWLING ALLEY and BILLIARD ROOM, conveniently located. Prof. Rosenberger's celebrated FULL BRASS BAND has been engaged for the season. A good LIVERY STABLE will be kept on the premises.

The completion of the Virginia Central Railroad, to Covington, leaves only twenty miles staging, through a beautiful mountain country, over a well graded turnpike.

TERMS—\$3 per day, and \$80 per month. Children under ten years of age, and colored servants half price. White servants according to accommodations. PEYTON & CO.
May 2 \$15

STITCHING.

ONE on the Sewing Machine, (Wheeler & Wilson's,) at the "Ladies' Industrial Association." LESSONS will also be given, on the same machine, to such ladies as desire it, between the hours of 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. For terms, apply at the "ASSOCIATION."

Smoking Tobacco.
100 LBS. Pure Spanish SMOKING TOBACCO,
100 lbs. Lone Jack Smoking Tobacco.
For sale low by E. & G. D. HOPE.
March 10

APPEAL IN BEHALF
OF THE LADIES'
INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned beg to make an earnest appeal for aid in behalf of the Ladies' Industrial Association, of Columbia, South Carolina.

The design of this benevolent society is to extend relief to a class to whom begging would be worse than death, and who are willing to work for a support.

The disastrous results of the war have reduced many formerly in affluent circumstances to the most severe poverty. Ladies of refinement and delicacy, and physically incapable of labor, must now support themselves by their own fingers, or sink hopelessly into greater depths of poverty and distress.

The society has been in existence for over two years, and has accomplished much good. But how much more good would it accomplish could its pecuniary means be made at all commensurate with the enlarged design of this charity. They need a building in which to carry on their efforts. The Association is well aware that all the means necessary to this end cannot be expected entirely from our impoverished community, nor yet from our no less impoverished State; but there are sympathies beyond the limits of either which still obey the promptings of benevolence; there are bosoms that throb responsive to the sufferings of others. If God, in His great wisdom, has seen fit to smite us, He has given to many of our fellow men enough and to spare; and to such, too, He has given open hands and generous hearts.

The ladies in our midst have accomplished great results from small beginnings, and they do not ask assistance elsewhere until we have shown a willingness at home to help ourselves. In this spirit, we ask the assistance of this community; and then we propose to ask assistance from abroad. Who will not give, and give freely, for this benevolent and noble purpose? We feel that we shall not appeal in vain.

The object will be fully attained if those who give will subscribe to pay in instalments, at such times within a year as may be perfectly convenient. The society hope to realize, in this way, such a sum as will place this charity not only upon a safe and permanent foundation, but extend its benefits to thousands who now ask for work far beyond the means of the society to furnish.

GENTLEMEN MANAGERS.

JOHN A. CRAWFORD,
JOHN S. PRESTON,
W. B. STANLEY,
L. D. CHILDS,
J. P. SOUTHERN,
C. BOUKNIGHT,
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Mrs. C. R. BRYCE,
Mrs. J. B. ADGER,
Mrs. DR. FAIR,
Miss KATE HAMPTON,
Mrs. T. STARK,
Miss MARTHA STARK,
Mrs. WILLIAM WALLACE,
Mrs. JOHN PRESTON.

The following are named as Committees on Subscriptions, to each of whom lists will be furnished:

ALABAMA.
Mrs. A. J. Green, Montgomery. Mrs. Col. Thoroughton, Selma.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Mrs. Wm. Plumer, Philadelphia.
MARYLAND.
Mrs. J. C. Fairfax, Prince Geo. Co. Mrs. John Preston, Jr., Baltimore.
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KENTUCKY.
Mrs. William Preston. Mrs. E. Kirby Smith.
NEW YORK.
Mrs. J. M. Thomas. Mrs. C. Slocumb.
NEW JERSEY.
Mrs. J. J. McCarter.

The following communication will explain the objects proposed by the Industrial Association, in whose behalf the foregoing appeal is made:

To Messrs. Wade Hampton, J. P. Thomas, J. D. Pope, J. B. Palmer and C. A. Bedell, Committee of Conference:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Ladies' Industrial Association, in compliance with your suggestion, take pleasure in laying before your Committee the following statement:

The Association was organized in November, 1866. Its object was to relieve, if possible, the suffering which the calamitous termination of the war brought upon a large class who were once in circumstances of affluence or competence. They did not ask for alms to buy their daily bread, but they asked for employment. Impoverished ourselves, we could not give them what they needed; but feeling that in union there is strength, we resolved to combine our efforts, and thus possibly accomplish something in the way of aiding those of our sex who had been reduced to the very last extremity. There were those, too, to whom the needle had always yielded a support; but, alas! their former patrons have now to resort to the same means for support. These, too, cried for work, work!

With a membership of thirty ladies, each paying one dollar per annum, we organized. But before commencing operations, Governor Orr placed in our hands \$100 of the sum which had been sent him by benevolent persons in Missouri for the destitute in our State. This we considered an interposition of Providence in our favor; and, greatly encouraged, we immediately bought up materials and distributed work to those who were clamorous for employment. With a capital so meagre, we could not expect to sustain our institution for any length of time. But as soon as "Aid Associations" were formed in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, we sent them our circular, and asked for a portion of their funds. In every instance our appeal met with a favorable response, and we were enabled to prosecute the undertaking with a good degree of success. And during the year ending November, 1867, we supplied eighty persons, weekly, with work, and paid out of our treasury \$1200.

One great difficulty, however, has met us at every step of our way. Our desolated city does not afford a market for the goods we manufacture, and it is only when the kind ladies of Baltimore are successful in disposing of what we send them, that any portion of our capital returns to us. And since the winding up of the "Aid Societies" at the North, we have been compelled to resort to various efforts to carry on our enterprise. But we are anxious to make the institution self-sustaining, and to place it on a basis which will be permanent. The day of adversity is not over. The "silver lining" of the dark cloud, which has over-shadowed our prostrate South ever since the humiliating surrender, does not yet appear. Destitution and starvation, like gaunt spectres, still walk through our land, and there are those in our midst who, if deprived of husband or father, must resort to the needle for support. We will most gladly welcome such to our depository, and not only extend to them our sympathies, but place in their hands the avails of honest industry, which will foster in them the feeling of independence and ensure their self-respect.

Our incidental expenses increase with our growth, and we feel the necessity of asking counsel and co-operation of those to whom we are accustomed to look in seasons of danger and want. We would have some plan devised which would ensure a more certain income than the extraneous efforts we have of late felt compelled to make. It has been thought advisable by some to solicit funds to build a depository. It is impossible for us to decide as to the judiciousness of such a step. We therefore submit the suggestion to you, gentlemen. Counsel us—advise us. We rely upon your judgment—we are sure of your sympathy in this as well as in every benevolent undertaking.

Respectfully submitted by

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The Negro Disturbances at Washington.

The riotous and murderous conduct of the blacks at Washington after the charter election had resulted in a radical victory, may well alarm the country. It matters but little whether the first blow, which was the proximate, accidental cause of the riot, was struck by a white or by a black hand. All accounts seem to agree, however, that an inoffensive white man, a soldier, was the first victim of negro violence. Cut across the ribs with a razor, he died in a short time. Another white man was killed by a negro, who cut him across the wrist with a razor, severing an artery. The house of a conservative Judge of election was entered and gutted by a negro mob, which was prevented only by the strategy of a policeman from demolishing the office of the National Intelligencer. Restaurants were stoned, forcibly entered and robbed. The windows of other buildings were broken, and the wife of a police officer was struck on the shoulder by one of the missiles. Throughout the city a large number of negroes were arrested, most of whom were found to be armed with muskets, clubs and pistols, but, as if indicating the savage ferocity of the infuriated blacks, their favorite weapon was found to be the razor.

What strikes us, however, as a still more horrible detail, is the incendiary speech addressed to the negro mob by Mr. Forney. Our correspondent, in his letter, which we published yesterday, states that the ex-Secretary of the Senate told this mob that there were two regiments of Lee's rebel troops in the city with hostile intent against the colored people.

No language can be too strong in reprobation of such a direct appeal to the worst passions of an ignorant and excitable race. Its tendency to provoke dangerous, if not fatal, collisions between whites and blacks, is inevitable. Yet this is the tendency of the entire policy of the Jacobin

leaders of the dominant radical party. What Charles Lamb would have classed among the imperfect sympathies between the two races, these blind leaders of the blind are trying their utmost to convert into cruel antipathies. An infinity of painful consequences must ensue, culminating, if not providentially checked, in a repetition on a grander scale of the horrors of the St. Domingo massacre.

We firmly believe that both the former slaveholders of the South and their emancipated slaves would gradually have adapted themselves to their new relation to each other, reaping mutual advantages from it, if fanatical intermeddlers had not wickedly sown the seeds of a dreadful conflict of races. The first fruits of this conflict are visible in the recent deplorable scenes at Washington. A full harvest of destruction will be the final and terrible result.

[New York Herald.]

THE STORY OF WASHINGTON VS. THE STORY OF GRANT—THE ETHICS OF 1776 VS. THE ETHICS OF 1868.—All remember the story of Washington and the cherry tree. The friends of Grant seek to "match" it thus:

When Ulysses S. Grant was a little boy, his father bought him a hatchet. Ulysses was so delighted that he went about hatching everything he could find. One fatal day, after things had been going on thus, and so, for more than a week, Ulysses cut down one of his father's favorite pear trees. When the old gentleman saw the ruin of his favorite pear tree, he went to U. S. and said:

"U. S., who cut down my favorite pear tree?"

"I cannot tell a lie," said Ulysses, "Ben. Johnson cut it down with his hatchet."

"My dear son," said the old gentleman, spanking him, "I would rather have you tell a thousand lies than lose so fine a tree."